

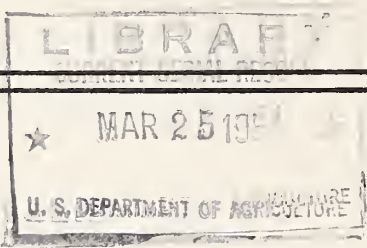
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Foreign

CROPS AND MARKETS



VOLUME 68

NUMBER 11

BREADGRAINS (Page 182)

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U.S. AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS IN 1953 (Page 187)

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FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS

Published weekly to assist the foreign marketing of U. S. farm products by keeping the nation's agricultural interests informed of current crop and livestock developments abroad, foreign trends in production, prices, supplies and consumption of farm products, and other factors affecting world agricultural trade. Circulation is free to persons in the U.S. needing the information it contains.

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U.S. TOBACCO EXPORTS UP SHARPLY IN 1953 ^{1/} _{2/}

Exports of unmanufactured tobacco from the United States in 1953 totaled 516.4 million pounds (declared weight), valued at \$339.1 million compared with only 396.3 million pounds, with a valuation of \$246.3 million for 1952. The 1953 volume was 30 percent larger than that for 1952, and the 1953 value was up 38 percent. During the prewar period, 1935-39, exports averaged 420.8 million pounds, valued at \$127.8 million.

The 1953 export picture was marked by a substantial increase in the level of flue-cured exports. Other kinds showing increases from 1952 included Maryland, Black Fat, cigar wrapper and cigar binder. A substantial quantity of flue-cured leaf from the 1952 crop, which normally would have moved out in the late months of 1952, was exported in the first half of 1953, under an option purchase arrangement with the United Kingdom. This, together with the improved dollar position of a number of other important markets, the need for stocks replacement, and the greater demand for cigarettes made from United States leaf, were the principal factors resulting in the larger 1953 export total.

The United Kingdom was the top-ranking market for United States tobacco last year, taking 177.4 million pounds, equivalent to 34 percent of our total tobacco export trade. West Germany, with 70.5 million pounds, was second. The Netherlands, which purchased 37.7 million pounds was third; Australia, 26.7 million, fourth; and the Philippine Republic, 20.9 million, fifth.

The increasing diversification of export outlets is of great importance to United States tobacco growers and dealers. In prewar years (1935-39), the United Kingdom and China, combined, accounted for nearly 60 percent of total United States exports. In 1953, exports to the United Kingdom made up about one-third of the total. There were no exports to China. During the prewar period, exports to Germany, Japan, the Philippines, Thailand and Indonesia, together accounted for only 5 percent of the total; in 1953, these same 5 countries took 23 percent of United States unmanufactured tobacco exports.

Flue-cured tobacco exports in 1953 accounted for 442.0 million pounds, valued at \$295.0, million representing 86 percent of the total exports of all unmanufactured tobacco. Exports of flue-cured last year were 38 percent by volume, and 46 percent by value, larger than those for 1952. Under an option arrangement made in 1952, substantial quantities of 1952-crop flue-cured were moved to the United Kingdom in the first half of 1953. Under normal circumstances, most of this tobacco would have been exported in the late months of 1952. This had the effect of depressing the 1952 export total, and increasing the 1953 level of exports for flue-cured.

1/ A more extensive statement soon will be published as a Foreign Agriculture Circular by the Foreign Agricultural Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D.C.

2/ All figures listed in this report are on a declared-weight, or declared-value basis.

UNITED STATES: Exports of unmanufactured tobacco by types, calendar year 1953 with comparisons
(declared weight)

Type	Average		1951		1952		1953 1/	
	1935	1939	pounds	dollars	pounds	dollars	pounds	dollars
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Flue-cured	312,889	112,466	433,768	279,888	319,270	201,575	441,998	295,034
Burley	10,635	2,253	25,240	11,839	26,871	14,408	25,007	13,053
Park-fired								
Kentucky-Tennessee	48,952	6,379	29,234	11,613	21,752	10,404	19,485	9,544
Dark-fired Virginia	9,049	2,101	4,479	2,644	4,860	3,122	4,276	2,759
Virginia sun-cured 2/	-	-	-	-	277	151	42	31
Maryland	5,390	1,236	8,002	5,235	5,807	4,226	8,135	5,276
Green River	3,019	609	1,925	534	2,260	1,060	1,829	717
One Sucker	956	82	3,571	1,658	1,535	1,168	1,023	674
Black Fat	8,867	1,629	4,939	2,858	3,204	2,426	3,881	2,964
Cigar leaf								
Wrapper	-	-	3,510	6,173	3,061	4,474	3,901	5,812
Binder	-	-	2,887	2,491	2,848	2,500	3,100	2,599
Filler	-	-	496	156	853	309	587	175
Total cigar leaf	1,269	524	6,893	8,820	6,762	7,283	7,588	8,586
Perique	132	52	55	46	60	53	66	66
Trimnings, stems, and scrap	19,632	466	3,983	383	3,021	385	3,027	366
TOTAL	420,797	127,797	522,089	325,528	396,279	246,261	516,357	339,070

1/ Preliminary
2/ Class established January 1952

Compiled in Foreign Agricultural Service from the records of the Bureau of the Census.

The United Kingdom was the first-ranking market for flue-cured tobacco in 1953, taking 175.3 million pounds, compared with 50.3 million in 1952. This was sufficient to permit some increase in the level of stocks of flue-cured tobacco in that country. Exports of flue-cured to United Kingdom last year accounted for about 40 percent of the total flue-cured shipped abroad. West Germany, with 61 million pounds, ranked second, although the quantity shipped to that country was about 5 million pounds less than in 1952.

The other top-ranking countries, in order of importance in 1953, were the Netherlands, Australia, the Philippine Republic, Ireland, Indonesia, Denmark, and Japan. All of these countries, except the Philippine Republic and Indonesia, took larger quantities than in 1952. Exports to these countries in 1953 were: Netherlands, 29.8 million; Australia, 26.2 million; the Philippine Republic, 19.6 million; Ireland, 16.9 million; Indonesia, 12.5 million; Denmark, 9.9 million, and Japan, 9.5 million pounds. Significant quantities were shipped last year to Belgium and Luxembourg, Sweden, Thailand, New Zealand, Portugal and Italy. Flue-cured tobacco went to a total of some 78 countries in 1953.

Burley exports in 1953 totaled 25.0 million pounds, valued at \$13.1 million, compared with 26.9 million pounds in 1952, and with the prewar (1935-39) average of 10.6 million pounds. West Germany was the most important market for Burley last year, taking 4.9 million pounds. About 3.0 million pounds went to both Belgium-Luxembourg and Portugal. Other important export outlets included Mexico, Sweden, the Philippine Republic and Switzerland. Yugoslavia, Austria, the Netherlands, Norway and Denmark took significant quantities.

Kentucky-Tennessee fire-cured exports for 1953 totaled 19.5 million pounds, valued at \$9.5 million, compared with 21.8 million pounds, valued at \$10.4 million in 1952. During the prewar (1935-39) period, average annual exports of Kentucky-Tennessee fire-cured were 49.0 million pounds. The Netherlands, which took 5.4 million pounds last year, was the most important market. Spain took 1.9 million, Switzerland 1.8 and France 1.7. Exports of Virginia fire-cured tobacco amounted to 4.3 million pounds last year. Norway, with 1.9 million pounds, was the most important foreign market for this type of tobacco in 1953. Virginia sun-cured exports amounted to only 42,000 pounds in 1953, compared with 277,000 pounds in 1952.

The 1953 exports of Maryland tobacco amounted to 8.1 million pounds, 40 percent larger than in 1952. The 1953 export valuation, at \$5.3 million, was 25 percent greater than the \$4.2 million valuation for 1952. Switzerland, as usual was the principal market for Maryland, taking 5.5 million pounds, or 68 percent of the total.

Green River exports, at 1.8 million pounds, showed a drop from the previous year. One Sucker exports declined from 1.5 million pounds in 1952 to 1.0 million in 1953. The United Kingdom took more than one-half of the Green River exports last year. Nigeria took 0.6 million pounds of One-Sucker. The 1953 export valuation of each of these types of tobacco was \$0.7 million.

UNITED STATES: Exports of unmanufactured tobacco by principal countries of destination in 1953 (declared weights) 1/

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Country of Destination	Flue-cured	Burley	Kentucky-Tennessee fire-cured	Virginia fire-cured	Va. sun-cured	Maryland	Green River	One-sucker	Black Fat	Cigar wrapper shade grown	Cigar binder	Cigar filler	Perique	Trimmings, scraps, stems	Total
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
United Kingdom	175,340	421	298	294	-	-	1,026	-	-	-	15	-	56	2	177,422
France	2,269	707	1,720	17	-	-	-	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	4,729
Italy	4,409	582	624	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,615
Netherlands	29,919	857	5,368	125	-	441	387	139	-	194	333	-	1	64	37,728
Spain	1,476	-	1,851	-	-	328	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,655
Ireland	16,877	4	564	34	-	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,496
Belgium and Luxembourg	7,535	5,044	633	7	-	300	353	157	-	407	504	15	-	40	12,995
Denmark	9,906	737	561	60	-	20	-	-	-	173	108	-	4	244	11,813
Norway	4,114	739	278	1,880	-	-	-	17	-	2	-	-	-	387	7,437
Portugal	4,144	3,005	22	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,399
Sweden	7,043	1,406	651	486	-	-	-	-	-	25	20	-	-	519	10,150
Switzerland	3,108	1,078	265	265	6	5,546	-	2	-	13	16	-	2	75	11,873
West Germany	61,006	4,910	931	283	34	232	-	4	-	2,196	614	7	-	279	70,516
Austria	2,055	850	-	215	-	-	-	-	-	36	142	-	-	-	3,298
Yugoslavia	2,707	851	-	-	-	749	-	55	-	-	18	-	-	-	4,380
Canada	55	-	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	390	136	72	3	9	699
Mexico	1,326	1,510	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	2,845
Uruguay	1,059	45	34	9	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	28	1,177
British Guiana	309	-	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	332
Brazil	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	124	-	-	-	-	128
Philippine Republic	19,573	1,234	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	51	-	-	-	-	20,858
Hong Kong	3,695	353	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	4,079
Japan	9,510	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,510
Australia	26,230	168	-	270	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	26,695
New Zealand	5,508	-	128	130	-	18	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	5,768
Indonesia	12,475	-	520	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,995
India	1,169	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1,195
Pakistan	1,714	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,714
Thailand	6,634	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,634
Indochina	3,232	-	72	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	8	264	-	-	3,579
British West Africa:															
Nigeria	1,199	2	4	-	-	-	13	610	2,055	-	-	-	-	-	3,883
Gold Coast	-	-	455	-	-	-	-	-	1,047	-	-	-	-	-	1,502
Other	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
French Africa:															
Algeria and Tunisia	462	91	259	-	-	44	-	-	-	28	-	104	-	-	990
Other	164	34	904	10	-	202	-	11	563	-	-	66	-	-	1,954
Egypt	4,225	1,205	134	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,572
All Other	11,648	1,174	1,431	154	-	227	33	28	216	229	2/1,179	59	-	1,349	17,727
TOTAL	441,998	25,007	19,485	4,276	42	8,155	1,829	1,023	3,881	3,901	3,100	587	66	3,027	516,357
Declared value, 1,000 dollars	295,034	13,053	9,544	2,759	31	5,276	717	674	2,964	5,812	2,599	175	66	366	339,070

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Includes 1,162 thousand pounds to East Germany.

Compiled in the Foreign Agricultural Service from records of the Bureau of the Census.

Sales of Black Fat totaled 3.9 million pounds last year, valued at \$3.0 million, compared with 3.2 million pounds, valued at \$2.4 million in 1952. West African countries, chiefly Nigeria and the Gold Coast, continued as the principal markets for Black Fat.

Both cigar wrapper and cigar binder were more important in our export trade last year than in 1952. Cigar wrapper exports in 1953 amounted to 3.9 million pounds, and cigar binder, 3.1 million. Only 0.6 million pounds of filler were exported. West Germany remained the largest outlet for cigar leaf taking a total of 2.8 million pounds, of which 2.2 million were wrapper and 0.6 million filler.

GRAIN TRADE NOTES

Mexico's 1954 Import Requirement for Corn and Wheat: Mexico's import requirement for corn in 1954 is expected to at least equal the quantity imported in 1953 (372,647, metric tons). The 1953 production is estimated at about the same level as the 1952 crop but total domestic consumption may slightly exceed the estimated 3,600,000 tons consumed in 1953.

- - - - -

Wheat imports may decline somewhat in 1954 because of the large 1953 crop. It now appears that the 1954 import requirement will be 150-200,000 metric tons compared with last year's imports of 242,002 metric tons.

- - - - -

Chile's 1954 Wheat Import Requirement Above 1953: Chile's 1954 wheat import requirement will be considerably larger than the approximate 95,000 tons imported in 1953. Present indications point to a total 1954 requirement of at least 250,000 metric tons, about 105,000 tons of which is expected to be supplied from Argentina.

- - - - -

Proposed 1954 Soviet Grain Shipments to Finland: The Finnish-Soviet trade agreement for 1954 provides for Soviet shipments to Finland of 180,000 metric tons of wheat at \$83.00 per ton f.o.b. Finnish border, 50,000 tons of rye at \$55.00 f.o.b., 5,000 tons of corn at \$72.25 f.o.b., 15,000 tons of rice, and 30,000 tons of various feed concentrates. The 1954 agreement likewise provided for an additional shipment of 15,000 tons of corn to Finland for re-export to Western countries.

Shipments under the 1954 agreement to Finland are reported to have begun in January 1954. The above figures compare with the 1953 quotas for U.S.S.R. shipments to Finland (the bulk of which was shipped) of 275,000 tons of wheat, 100,000 tons of rye, 30,000 tons of barley, 15,000 tons of corn, 10,000 tons of rice (only 500 tons received by Finland), 20,000 tons of bran, and 40,000 tons of oil seed feed concentrates.

REVIEW OF 1953 WORLD BREADGRAIN CROP

World breadgrain production in 1953 was about 258 million short tons, according to the latest information available to the Foreign Agricultural Service. This total for wheat and rye is about 3 million tons above the previous estimate, bringing the 1953 world total within 6 million tons, or 2 percent, of the all-time record outturn last season.

Revisions from previous estimates of the 1953 wheat crop account for the increase, with no significant change in rye estimates. Improvement in conditions during the latter part of the growing season in the principal producing Southern Hemisphere countries, Argentina and Australia, and upward revisions for some Asiatic countries were the principal features of the increase over the earlier estimate. (See Foreign Crops and Markets, December 14, 1953.)

The increase brings the estimate of 1953 world wheat production to 7,150 million bushels, 105 million bushels more than the previous estimate. This is 145 million bushels less than last year's record harvest, with North America the principal area of reduction. The decline there and in South America offset increases in a number of other areas. World rye production for 1953 is estimated at 1,540 million bushels, 60 million bushels less than in 1952 and about 190 million bushels below the prewar (1935-39) average.

Wheat supplies for the current season in the 4 principal exporting countries now appear to be about 300 million bushels above the large supplies of a year ago. Supplies on July 1 in the United States were about 1,730 million bushels, 175 million bushels above the beginning supplies of 1,555 million bushels on July 1, 1952. Domestic requirements are estimated at 690 million bushels, leaving over a billion bushels for export or carry-over in the current season. Canada's wheat supply on August 1, the beginning of the crop year for that country, was 977 million bushels. This is second only to the record supply in August 1942 and is 72 million bushels above the large supply at the beginning of the 1952-53 crop year. Domestic requirements for that country are estimated at 160 million bushels, leaving 817 million bushels for export or carry-over.

The excess over domestic requirements in Argentina is about 170 million bushels for the year beginning December 1953. This is about 20 million over the comparable figure for last season and represents grain available for export or carry-over. The larger production estimate for Australia brings supplies in that country to 237 million bushels compared with 212 million last year. After deducting 80 million bushels for domestic use a surplus of 157 million bushels for export or carry-over is indicated.

Following larger wheat crops in many importing countries in 1953, however, import demand for wheat, has been less than during the same period of 1952-53. Exports from the four countries during July 1953-January 1954 were about 12 percent below those of a year earlier. The bulk of the decline occurred in North America. Australia's exports were down only slightly, and exports of about 70 million from Argentina contrast sharply with those of the same period of 1952-53, when only about a million bushels were exported. Preliminary and incomplete reports indicate that wheat exports from sources other than the principal exporters are running about the same or slightly higher than those of a year ago.

Wheat production in North America is estimated at 1,807 million bushels, slightly larger than the previous estimate but still 10 percent below the large 1952 figure. Rye remains at 46 million bushels compared with 40 million last year.

European wheat production is placed at 1,705 million bushels, 65 million bushels, or 4 percent above the 1952 total. Increases over the 1952 outturns were reported for most countries. Exceptions are noted for Spain and the Netherlands, where unfavorable conditions reduced production sharply. Rye in Europe is still estimated at 635 million bushels, 40 million bushels below the 1952 harvest.

Breadgrain production in the Soviet Union appears to have been slightly below that of 1952. The reduction is indicated to be mainly in the wheat crop.

Wheat production in Asia is estimated at 1,670 million bushels. This is slightly above the previous estimate and is 4 percent above the 1952 crop. Rye production is estimated at 30 million bushels, compared with 27 million in 1952 and the prewar average (1935-39) of 15 million.

Wheat production in Africa is still estimated at about 190 million bushels. This would be an all-time record for that continent, comparing with 173 million last year and the 1935-39 average of 143 million bushels. Rye is of little significance in this area.

South America's wheat production is estimated at 325 million bushels, which is less than the large 1952 crop but is above average. No official estimate is yet available for Argentina, the principal producer. The majority of trade forecasts are for an outturn of about 225 million bushels. That would be a near-average crop, though somewhat below the large harvest last season. Record harvests are reported for Uruguay and Brazil. The rye outturn for South America is estimated at 29 million bushels compared with 54 million a year ago, and the 1935-39 average of 11 million.

(Tables on following pages: text continued on Page 187)

	Yield per acre 3/
1	100
2	100
3	100
4	100
5	100
6	100
7	100
8	100
9	100
10	100
11	100
12	100
13	100
14	100
15	100
16	100
17	100
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90	100
91	100
92	100
93	100
94	100
95	100
96	100
97	100
98	100
99	100
100	100

Continent and country	Acres 2/				Yield per acre 3/				Production			
	Average		1945-49		Average		1945-49		Average		1945-49	
	1935-39	1951	1952	1953 4/	1935-39	1951	1952	1953 4/	1935-39	1951	1952	1953 4/
NORTH AMERICA												
Canada.....	25,595:	24,717:	25,254:	25,513:	12.2	14.8	26.5	24.1	312,399:	366,349:	552,657:	687,922:
Mexico.....	1,244:	1,244:	1,663:	1,557:	11.5	12.5	11.9	15.3	14,234:	15,522:	15,800:	17,450:
United States.....	57,293:	71,024:	61,492:	67,608:	13.2	16.9	18.3	17.3	758,629:	1,202,396:	980,810:	1,298,957:
Estimated total 5/.....	84,170:	97,040:	88,470:	94,740:	-	-	-	-	1,086,000:	1,585,000:	1,550,000:	2,005,000:
EUROPE												
Austria.....	630:	528:	560:	535:	25.3	20.5	31.5	34.5	15,942:	10,800:	15,800:	18,450:
Belgium 6/.....	394:	371:	390:	411:	40.3	39.7	50.5	48.9	15,887:	14,733:	18,800:	20,760:
Denmark.....	319:	175:	200:	183:	45.4	49.7	60.4	60.9	14,470:	8,704:	10,030:	11,060:
Finland.....	230:	420:	480:	355:	26.5	21.3	28.7	26.8	6,100:	8,968:	9,500:	9,500:
France.....	12,564:	10,354:	10,900:	11,000:	22.8	23.0	28.2	30.7	286,505:	238,200:	265,000:	325,000:
Germany.....	2,785:	2,283:	2,650:	2,832:	33.2	29.5	42.5	41.0	72,400:	67,420:	112,530:	120,200:
Western Germany.....	2,172:	1,917:	2,357:	2,581:	34.0	12.9	16.2	20.1	30,425:	24,750:	34,200:	38,580:
Greece.....	225:	561:	290:	385:	34.2	31.6	32.8	34.0	7,689:	17,745:	9,500:	13,100:
Ireland.....	12,577:	11,742:	12,125:	12,000:	22.1	19.3	24.4	26.9	278,566:	227,200:	260,000:	295,000:
Italy.....	47:	32:	42:	44:	25.9	25.0	32.8	30.5	1,215:	1,260:	1,540:	1,340:
Luxembourg.....	333:	262:	185:	161:	45.7	42.4	53.6	59.2	15,217:	11,109:	9,910:	9,530:
Netherlands.....	80:	60:	60:	51:	29.9	29.3	28.6	34.5	2,391:	2,670:	1,500:	1,460:
Norway.....	1,720:	1,665:	1,663:	1,711:	10.7	8.5	11.9	13.5	18,400:	14,190:	21,300:	23,500:
Portugal.....	11,253:	9,640:	10,380:	10,625:	14.0	12.1	16.9	11.8	157,986:	116,700:	175,000:	170,000:
Spain.....	749:	821:	810:	965:	35.6	31.0	35.0	37.9	26,351:	23,222:	18,500:	28,740:
Sweden.....	183:	223:	219:	226:	33.1	35.0	39.3	37.9	6,050:	7,800:	8,600:	9,300:
Switzerland.....	1,843:	2,148:	2,131:	2,030:	33.8	36.1	42.4	44.9	62,361:	77,505:	86,460:	86,130:
United Kingdom.....	5,400:	-	-	-	18.1	-	-	-	97,700:	-	-	-
Yugoslavia.....	53,500:	47,590:	50,450:	51,000:	-	-	-	-	1,136,000:	948,000:	1,150,000:	1,238,000:
Estimated total 5/.....	21,350:	18,530:	20,490:	20,160:	-	-	-	-	464,000:	317,000:	420,000:	402,000:
Other Europe, estimated total 9/.....	74,850:	66,120:	70,940:	71,200:	-	-	-	-	1,600,000:	1,265,000:	1,580,000:	1,640,000:
Estimated total, all Europe 5/.....	104,000:	82,200:	-	-	11.9	10.8	-	-	1,240,000:	885,000:	-	-
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia).....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

ASIA																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
Iran.....	7	4,191																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															

RYE: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, year of harvest, averages 1935-59 and 1945-49, annual 1951-53 1/

Continent and country	Acreage 2/			Yield per acre 3/			Production		
	Average			Average			Average		
	1935-39	1945-49	1951	1935-39	1945-49	1951	1935-39	1945-49	1951
NORTH AMERICA									
Canada.....	816:	1,129:	1,127:	1,463:	11.3	15.7	19.5	19.2	17,647:
United States.....	3,699:	1,810:	1,710:	1,382:	12.1	12.3	11.5	13.0	21,301:
Total.....	4,515:	2,939:	2,837:	2,845:	-	-	-	54,108:	38,948:
EUROPE									
Austria.....	881:	616:	642:	560:	23.4	19.9	26.8	29.5	17,200:
Belgium 5/.....	401:	203:	202:	37.4:	36.3	39.7	42.9	41.5	8,700:
Denmark.....	354:	379:	295:	325:	28.2	34.2	36.0	39.3	12,958:
Finland.....	500:	376:	345:	250:	24.6	21.2	25.4	22.0	7,960:
France.....	1,613:	1,202:	1,200:	1,065:	18.6	17.2	16.7	17.8	29,993:
Western Germany.....	4,080:	3,480:	3,328:	3,350:	29.2	28.4	37.5	36.7	98,900:
Greece.....	163:	130:	159:	168:	13.8	12.8	11.9	15.8	2,244:
Italy.....	256:	253:	245:	235:	21.8	17.9	20.8	21.7	5,580:
Luxembourg.....	18:	15:	17:	11:	25.7	26.3	27.3	31.8	462:
Netherlands.....	560:	492:	410:	460:	36.4	31.5	43.9	44.6	17,520:
Norway.....	13:	4:	2:	1:	31.2:	32.8	23.5	45.0	405:
Portugal.....	620:	680:	666:	656:	8.9	8.0	11.6	10.4	5,500:
Spain.....	1,404:	1,553:	1,540:	1,525:	13.1	11.0	13.0	12.7	18,363:
Sweden.....	495:	363:	242:	311:	33.3	30.0	21.3	36.0	14,828:
Switzerland.....	38:	32:	39:	37:	33.2	33.9	37.4	41.4	1,260:
United Kingdom.....	17:	59:	54:	68:	23.9:	30.0	34.8	35.7	1,768:
Yugoslavia.....	633:	-	-	-	13.4:	-	-	8.500:	-
Estimated total 8/.....	12,050:	10,420:	10,010:	9,990:	-	-	-	285,000:	262,000:
Other Europe, estimated total 9/.....	21,620:	17,360:	19,500:	17,130:	-	-	-	481,000:	433,000:
Estimated total, all Europe 8/.....	33,670:	27,840:	29,510:	27,080:	-	-	-	766,000:	695,000:
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia).....	60,800:	72,300:	-	-	14.6:	12.4:	-	885,000:	895,000:
ASIA									
Turkey.....	939:	1,017:	1,275:	1,450:	15.2	13.5	18.5	18.2	14,301:
SOUTH AMERICA									
Argentina.....	1,078:	1,561:	375:	3,224:	9.1	9.6	8.5	16.3	9,771:
AFRICA									
Union of South Africa.....	117:	197:	-	-	6/ 6.8:	4.9	-	79.4:	973:
Estimated world total 8/.....	101,270:	106,100:	104,440:	105,990:	100,770:	-	-	1,732,000:	1,530,000:

1/ Years shown refer to years of harvest in the Northern Hemisphere. Harvests of Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which immediately follow; thus, the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere in 1953 is combined with preliminary forecasts for the Southern Hemisphere harvests, which began late in 1953 and ended early in 1954. 2/ Figures refer to harvested areas as far as possible. 3/ Yield per acre calculated from acreage and production data shown, except for incomplete periods. 4/ Revised estimates for Northern Hemisphere countries; for Southern Hemisphere, revised preliminary forecasts. 5/ Data for individual years shown are not strictly comparable with averages shown, since recent estimates exclude data for farms of less than 2.5 acres. 6/ Average of less than 5 years. 7/ Figure for 1935 only. 8/ Estimated totals, which in the case of production are rounded to millions, include allowances for any missing data for countries shown and for other producing countries not shown. 9/ Comprises Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Eastern Germany, Hungary, Poland, and Rumania.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of United States Foreign Service officers, results of office research, or other information. Provar estimates for countries having changed boundaries have been adjusted to conform to present boundaries.

Australia's wheat harvest is now officially estimated at 199 million bushels. This is a substantial increase over earlier estimates, when the outturn was expected to be well below the 1952-53 crop of 195 million bushels. The current estimate is 30 million bushels above the prewar average. Rye is of no importance in this area.

This is one of a series of regularly scheduled summaries of world agricultural production approved by the Foreign Agricultural Service Committee on Foreign Crop and Livestock Statistics. It is based in part upon U.S. Foreign Service reports.

U. S. FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL TRADE

Calendar Year 1953

Export Highlights

Agricultural exports slip 17 percent in 1953. U. S. exports of agricultural products fell to \$2,833 million in calendar year 1953 as compared with \$3,431 million in 1952. The drop, the second in 2 years, places 1953 as American agriculture's 10th best export year. Exports in 1952 were 15 percent below the peak of \$4,040 million in 1951.

Agriculture's share of total exports drops substantially. Farm products accounted for 18 percent of total 1953 exports of all commodities in contrast with 23 percent in the previous year. The 1953 share was at World War II levels. Total exports rose from \$15,039 million to \$15,626 million. In recent years, total United States exports have mounted under the stimulus of military aid programs, but farm exports have fallen in response to contracted foreign demand.

Individual commodity shifts are important. The decline was by no means general; some commodities showed substantial gains in 1953. There were increased exports of tobacco, soybeans, corn, tallow, meats, evaporated milk, fresh oranges, and food for relief and charity sent abroad through private channels. Chief declines were in wheat, cotton, lard, grain sorghums, soybean oil, barley grain, white potatoes, raisins, and apples.

Wheat is still number one export despite big drop in 1953. Exports of wheat (including flour) decreased from \$942 million in 1952 to \$581 million in 1953, or 38 percent. The 275 million bushels exported in 1953 was 48 percent under 1952. However, wheat still accounts for 20 percent of the nation's farm exports.

Cotton exports also fall considerably. Like wheat, cotton exports (excluding linters) also showed a considerable loss in 1953, declining from \$862 million in 1952 to \$517 million in 1953, or 40 percent. The 1953 value is smallest since 1948. Bales exported totaled 3 million in 1953 as compared with 4.2 million in 1952. Cotton remained in second position among United States agricultural exports.

Some other commodities drop substantially:

Lard: Quantity down 33 percent to 423 million pounds;
value down 37 percent to \$54 million, lowest since 1941.

Barley grain: Down 58 percent to \$26 million.

Grain sorghums: Down 77 percent to \$19 million.

Soybean oil: Down 75 percent to \$7 million.

Potatoes: Down 56 percent to \$6 million.

Fresh apples: Quantity down 52 percent to 1.2 million boxes,
smallest since 1944;
value down 31 percent to \$5 million.

But marked improvement occurs in tobacco exports. Contrasting with the sharp reduction in exports of wheat and cotton was the marked recovery for tobacco exports in 1953. Tobacco exports climbed from \$246 million in 1952 to \$339 million in 1953, or 38 percent, and helped materially in offsetting the declines in other major products. The quantity exported, meanwhile, mounted by 31 percent to 513 million pounds. Tobacco retained its traditional third place among farm exports.

And these commodities show notable gains:

Corn: Up 20 percent to \$232 million.

Soybeans: Quantity up 75 percent to 42 million bushels;
value up 66 percent to \$121 million, a new record.

Tallow: Record of 1,036 million pounds exported, 56 percent above 1952;
value up 20 percent to \$59 million;
relatively low prices prevailed.

Meats: Value up 30 percent to \$52 million;
chiefly due to increased shipments of beef, veal, frozen pork
livers, frozen beef tongues, and poultry.

Evaporated milk: Up 28 percent to \$20 million.

Fresh oranges: Quantity up 26 percent to 96 million crates;
value up 13 percent to \$32 million.

Food exported for relief: Up 6 times to \$49 million.

Rice exports stay high in value despite fall in quantity. Rice exports, moving out at record rates in the past 2 years, declined 13 percent in quantity to 15 million bags in 1953. Higher prices, however, kept the value from declining materially.

UNITED STATES: Summary of exports, domestic, of selected
agricultural commodities and groups, during 1952 and 1953

Commodity exported	Unit:	Year ended December 31 1/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1952	1953	1952	1953
				1,000	1,000
		Thousands:	Thousands:	dollars	dollars
ANIMAL PRODUCTS:					
Butter	Lb.	914:	362:	750:	287
Cheese	Lb.	3,811:	5,912:	1,962:	2,639
Milk, condensed	Lb.	29,553:	17,979:	6,827:	4,512
Milk, evaporated	Lb.	97,095:	133,245:	15,851:	20,351
Milk, whole, dried	Lb.	42,319:	46,847:	22,860:	24,910
Nonfat dry milk solids	Lb.	58,728:	80,707:	10,006:	10,739
Eggs, in the shell	Doz.	41,700:	39,658:	18,724:	19,555
Beef and veal, total 2/	Lb.	14,734:	38,918:	5,015:	11,304
Pork, total 2/	Lb.	96,755:	79,408:	23,696:	19,785
Other meats 2/	Lb.	39,239:	71,612:	11,322:	20,800
Lard	Lb.	633,745:	422,591:	86,342:	54,291
Tallow, edible and inedible	Lb.	664,092:	1,036,232:	48,955:	59,245
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:					
Cotton, unmd., excl. linters (480 lb.)	Bale:	4,239:	2,960:	862,189:	516,946
Apples, fresh	Lb.	110,741:	53,040:	7,433:	5,114
Grapefruit, fresh	Lb.	132,784:	129,881:	4,791:	5,059
Oranges and tangerines	Lb.	644,727:	809,655:	28,024:	31,653
Pears, fresh	Lb.	31,651:	34,438:	2,691:	3,022
Prunes, dried	Lb.	101,383:	67,718:	10,899:	10,805
Raisins and currants	Lb.	190,290:	157,813:	17,549:	13,607
Fruits, canned	Lb.	128,986:	135,208:	21,141:	21,715
Fruit juices	Gal.	25,604:	25,783:	19,986:	23,610
Barley, grain (48 lb.)	Bu.	36,026:	17,284:	61,603:	26,455
Barley, malt (34 lb.)	Bu.	4,978:	4,623:	12,721:	11,704
Corn, grain (56 lb.)	Bu.	99,988:	131,359:	192,887:	232,499
Grain sorghums (56 lb.)	Bu.	48,367:	10,832:	83,615:	18,882
Rice, milled, excludes paddy	Lb.	1,706,279:	1,487,486:	153,513:	149,399
Wheat, grain (60 lb.)	Bu.	369,483:	235,405:	841,532:	497,997
Flour, wholly of U.S. wheat (100 lb.)	Bag	17,785:	14,789:	83,064:	70,680
Flour, not wholly of U.S. wheat (100 lb.)	Bag	3,112:	2,321:	17,093:	12,792
Hops	Lb.	11,226:	14,319:	8,224:	9,761
Nuts and preparations	Lb.	15,121:	40,803:	5,051:	8,264
Soybeans, except canned (60 lb.) ..	Bu.	23,683:	41,606:	72,849:	121,297
Soybean oil, crude, refined, etc. ..	Lb.	223,028:	48,769:	29,662:	6,674
Cottonseed oil, crude, refined, etc.	Lb.	105,156:	75,912:	14,477:	10,727
Seeds, field and garden	Lb.	15,638:	68,212:	5,264:	7,895
Tobacco, flue-cured	Lb.	319,270:	441,998:	201,575:	295,034
Tobacco, leaf, other	Lb.	73,388:	71,331:	44,299:	43,670
Beans, dried	Lb.	387,845:	286,909:	26,160:	23,355
Peas, dried	Lb.	62,460:	48,870:	4,689:	3,978
Potatoes, white	Lb.	349,906:	298,396:	13,963:	6,107
Vegetables, fresh, other	Lb.	508,790:	551,234:	28,697:	26,123
Vegetables, canned	Lb.	108,120:	119,420:	14,934:	16,226
Food exported for relief, etc.				8,242:	49,140
Other agricultural commodities				279,806:	303,924
Total agricultural				3,430,933:	2,832,532
Total all commodities				15,039,221:	15,625,752

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Product weight.

Compiled from official records, Bureau of the Census.

Import Highlights

United States buys 7 percent less foreign agricultural products in 1953. U. S. imports of agricultural products continued to fall in calendar year 1953. The value of \$4,182 million compares with \$4,518 million for 1952. This decline followed one of 6 percent from the record of \$5,166 million in 1951.

Agriculture's share of total imports also falls. The proportion of agricultural products in total imports declined from 42 percent in 1952 to 39 percent in 1953. Total imports for consumption of all commodities increased from \$10,747 million to \$10,779 million, second highest value on record.

Coffee imports again break all previous records. Imports of coffee, main complementary or noncompetitive import, climbed 6 percent, from \$1,376 million in 1952 to \$1,466 million in 1953, highest recorded. The increase was the thirteenth in as many years. Quantity rose from 2,681 million to 2,781 million pounds.

Special Note

Beginning with statistics for July 1953, the Bureau of the Census has been estimating the value of \$100-\$499 export shipments from a 10-percent sample of such shipments. The innovation is explained in the September 1953 issue of Foreign Trade Statistics Notes, obtainable from the Bureau of the Census, Washington 25, D. C.

Other noncompetitive increases were:

Carpet wool: Up 12 percent to \$93 million.

Tea: Up 23 percent to \$48 million.

Bananas: Up 22 percent to \$67 million; mostly higher prices.

But total noncompetitive imports decrease. The greater part of the decline in agricultural imports in 1953 reflected a smaller intake of complementary, or noncompetitive, items. They fell 9 percent, from \$2,615 million in 1952 to \$2,377 million in 1953, third highest value on record.

Biggest factor in noncompetitive decline is rubber. Crude rubber imports declined 20 percent in quantity and 47 percent in value in 1953. Lower prices helped bring down the import value. Also contributing to the decline were lower imports of cocoa beans (down 6 percent in value); and sisal and henequen (down 51 percent).

UNITED STATES: Summary of imports for consumption
of selected agricultural commodities and groups during 1952 and 1953

Commodity imported	Unit	Year ended December 31 1/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1952	1953	1952	1953
SUPPLEMENTARY				1,000	1,000
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS:		Thousands:	Thousands:	dollars:	dollars
Cattle, dutiable	No.:	138:	177:	13,446:	18,512
Cattle, free (for breeding)	No.:	2:	21:	1,049:	6,077
Casein and lactarene	Lb.:	56,836:	74,246:	8,533:	9,826
Cheese	Lb.:	49,207:	56,215:	23,169:	27,451
Hides and skins	Lb.:	159,468:	161,475:	55,891:	68,155
Beef and veal, total 2/	Lb.:	252,769:	140,033:	73,432:	45,669
Pork, total 2/	Lb.:	62,011:	146,027:	49,269:	105,173
Wool, unmd, excl. free, etc.	Lb.:	390,187:	268,882:	299,102:	201,698
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:					
Cotton, unmd., excl. linters (480 lb.)..	Bale:	130:	188:	33,337:	33,218
Jute and jute butts, unmd. (2,240 lb.)	Ton:	44:	93:	12,074:	16,625
Olives in brine	Gal.:	14,450:	12,878:	21,582:	20,363
Pineapples, prep. or preserved	Lb.:	91,873:	105,869:	10,779:	12,599
Other fruits and preparations		3/:	3/:	25,821:	31,701
Barley, grain (48 lb.)	Bu.:	16,621:	34,936:	26,485:	51,009
Oats, grain (32 lb.)	Bu.:	67,079:	87,854:	55,312:	65,836
Wheat and flour (grain equiv. 60 lb.)	Bu.:	39,234:	10,816:	68,913:	21,279
Feeds and fodders		3/:	3/:	74,895:	40,793
Nuts and preparations		3/:	3/:	49,249:	55,227
Castor beans	Lb.:	140,983:	114,265:	12,893:	8,373
Copra	Lb.:	650,810:	645,017:	39,815:	57,293
Oils, fats, waxes, veg. expressed	Lb.:	423,145:	468,831:	95,667:	92,682
Sugar, cane (2,000 lb.)	Ton:	3,847:	3,803:	416,405:	426,034
Molasses, unfit for human consumption	Gal.:	295,721:	411,578:	46,017:	33,621
Tobacco, cigarette leaf	Lb.:	75,918:	77,973:	50,120:	51,848
Tobacco, other leaf	Lb.:	17,116:	15,699:	25,317:	24,214
Seeds, field and garden		3/:	3/:	21,127:	17,870
Potatoes, white	Lb.:	195,245:	168,872:	8,247:	4,218
Tomatoes, natural state	Lb.:	204,530:	203,876:	14,782:	16,140
Other supplementary				269,545:	241,737
Total supplementary				1,902,273:	1,805,241
COMPLEMENTARY					
Silk, raw	Lb.:	7,604:	5,442:	33,625:	34,385
Wool, unmd., free in bond	Lb.:	165,798:	188,028:	83,109:	93,146
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:					
Bananas	Bunch:	50,069:	50,544:	55,494:	67,177
Coffee (ex. into Puerto Rico)	Lb.:	2,680,802:	2,781,355:	1,375,685:	1,465,538
Cocoa or cacao beans	Lb.:	572,421:	565,467:	178,275:	167,275
Tea	Lb.:	93,443:	108,043:	39,164:	47,567
Spices (complementary)	Lb.:	65,595:	73,272:	51,284:	50,693
Sisal and henequen (2,240 lb.)	Ton:	179:	155:	75,318:	37,138
Rubber, crude	Lb.:	1,804,626:	1,449,614:	618,822:	331,264
Other complementary				104,645:	82,364
Total complementary				2,615,421:	2,376,547
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES				4,517,694:	4,181,788
TOTAL ALL COMMODITIES				10,747,497:	10,777,546

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Product weight. 3/ Value only.

Compiled from official records, Bureau of the Census

Competitive foreign agricultural products also lower. Imports of supplementary, or competitive, agricultural products also declined from 1952 to 1953 but to a smaller degree than for complementary products. The value of \$1,805 million in 1953, fifth highest, was 5 percent smaller than that of \$1,902 million in the year before.

The most pronounced declines:

Apparel wool: Down 32 percent to \$202 million.

Wheat: Down 70 percent to \$21 million;
mainly from a sharp drop in Canadian feed wheat.

Feeds and fodders: Down 45 percent to \$41 million.

Beef: Down 37 percent to \$46 million.

But these competitive imports increased:

Cattle: Up 79 percent to \$25 million.

Pork: Up 114 percent to \$105 million.

Barley grain: Up 96 percent to \$51 million.

Oats: Up 20 percent to \$66 million.

PERU'S TOBACCO PRODUCTION INCREASES

Peru's tobacco production for 1953 amounted to 7.7 million pounds, up 9 percent from 1952, according to the American Embassy, Lima. The local tobacco crop, plus imports of leaf and tobacco products, totaling a few hundred thousand pounds, supply the country's tobacco requirements. Production has been increasing in Peru in recent years to provide for a growing demand for tobacco products.

The Tobacco Monopoly (Estanco del Tabaco) maintains control over all phases of the Peruvian tobacco industry. Production is controlled strictly, not only by licensing of producers, but also by allocations of tobacco plants to each grower. By these methods, the Monopoly is able to relate production very closely to demand.

Most of the tobacco produced in Peru can be classed as dark air-cured and cigar leaf. In general, the varieties are known by the names of the zones in which they are grown. Production is concentrated largely in the areas of Tumbes and Tarapoto, which together account for about 85 percent of total production. Lesser quantities are grown in Jaen, Tingo Maria and Huancabamba.

A number of imported varieties have been tried with little success thus far. The Monopoly was interested in experimental plantings of flue-cured made in 1953 and the results have been reported to be fairly promising. If the efforts with this type of tobacco prove to be successful, it is planned to use this production for blending in manufacture with local tobacco types where imported tobacco is used at present.

Imports from the United States -- usually flue-cured and Burley -- make up nearly 40 percent of Peru's total tobacco imports. In 1953, the total imports were estimated at about 500,000 pounds, of which about 190,000 were from the United States. Cuba was the largest supplier in 1953, with about 300,000 pounds, and Turkey furnished the remainder. The Monopoly forecasts 1954 imports from the United States at 220,000 pounds.

Peru provides a substantial market for United States cigarettes. Last year imports from this country amounted to about 260,000 pounds. Imports of cigars and pipe tobacco totaled 5,000 pounds and 11,000 pounds, respectively, in 1953. No breakdown by sources is available.

WORLD RICE CROP LARGEST ON RECORD

World 1/ production of rough rice in 1953-54 (August-July) is estimated at 264 billion pounds compared with the record-breaking crop of 255 billion pounds in the preceding year, according to the second estimate of the Foreign Agricultural Service. Data for Communist China (formerly China and Manchuria), North Korea, and U.S.S.R. are excluded from the world summaries of rice acreage and production until more definite data can be obtained.

Continued efforts of Governments to increase rice acreages resulted in the addition of 7 million acres, or 4 percent, and exceptionally favorable weather in wide areas is resulting in per-acre yields generally equal to, or above, the good crops of 1952-53.

Rice production in all continents exceeds that of a year earlier. The postwar trend of increasing rice acreages occurs this season in all continents except Europe, where unfavorable weather at planting time held the acreage at last year's high levels.

The rice harvest of Asia, excluding Communist China, North Korea, and the Soviet Union, this year represents 89 percent of the total world output. The largest gain in production is in that region, both in volume and percentagewise. Production is larger in all countries except Japan, and possibly Indonesia, where the crop is yet to be harvested.

1/ Excluding Communist China, North Korea, and the Soviet Union.

ASIA (Continued)

Philippine Republic.....	4,852:	4,909:	6,388:	6,561:	6,622:	973:	992:	977:	1,056:	1,078:	4,719.5:	4,872.0:	6,238.7:	6,931.2:	7,139.2
Republic of Korea.....	3,838:	2,676:	2,262:	2,280:	2,750.7/	2,293:	2,211:	2,493:	2,807:	2,473.7/	8,802.0:	5,916.4:	5,640.0:	6,400.0:	6,800.0
Taiwan (Formosa).....	1,607:	1,638:	1,955:	1,947:	2,000:	2,393:	1,829:	2,270:	2,343:	2,375:	3,845.1:	2,996.7:	4,438.4:	4,561.4:	4,750.0
Thailand.....	7,088:	10,214:	14,174:	12,677:	14,200:	1,353:	1,173:	1,159:	1,148:	1,197:	9,588.5:	11,978.4:	16,149.6:	14,555.0:	17,000.0
Total g/.....	152,311:	159,259:	170,083:	172,496:	178,692:	-	-	-	-	-	208,030.8:	199,313.8:	209,889.9:	227,345.2:	234,757.3

SOUTH AMERICA

Argentina.....	52:	102:	138:	151:	155:	2,692:	2,674:	3,051:	2,837:	2,774:	140.0:	272.7:	421.1:	428.4:	430.0
Brazil.....	2,323:	4,290:	4,628:	5,000:	5,100:	1,287:	1,423:	1,396:	1,280:	1,373:	2,989.1:	6,105.7:	6,461.9:	6,400.0:	7,000.0
British Guiana.....	70:	97:	117:	133:	-	2,289:	2,343:	2,308:	2,068:	1,373:	160.2:	227.3:	270.0:	275.0:	-
Chile.....	13:	79:	62:	78:	72:	3,515:	2,578:	2,845:	2,618:	2,500:	45.7:	203.7:	176.4:	204.2:	180.0
Colombia.....	150:	300:	391:	407:	440:	943:	1,566:	1,795:	1,900:	1,923:	141.4:	469.8:	701.7:	773.3:	846.2
Ecuador.....	95:	203:	147:	200:	-	1,716:	2,043:	1,739:	1,690:	-	163.0:	359.0:	255.7:	338.0:	-
Paraguay.....	5:	14:	25:	35:	-	1,760:	2,022:	1,852:	1,873:	-	8.8:	28.6:	46.3:	65.0:	-
Peru.....	107:	120:	146:	149:	157:	1,950:	2,490:	3,640:	3,773:	3,862:	208.6:	362.6:	531.5:	562.2:	606.3
Surinam.....	37:	41:	47:	49:	-	2,081:	2,490:	2,706:	2,435:	-	77.0:	102.1:	127.2:	119.3:	-
Uruguay.....	13:	29:	32:	33:	-	2,992:	2,855:	3,250:	3,500:	-	38.9:	82.8:	104.0:	115.5:	-
Total.....	2,892:	5,350:	5,858:	6,362:	6,516:	-	-	-	-	-	4,001.0:	8,203.1:	9,259.5:	9,432.1:	10,178.8

AFRICA

Egypt.....	463:	732:	507:	388:	439:	3,233:	3,347:	2,696:	2,937:	3,274:	1,496.8:	2,450.3:	1,366.7:	1,139.6:	1,437.5
French Morocco.....	-	1:	5:	10:	12:	-	700:	3,400:	3,150:	2,083:	-	0.7:	17.0:	31.5:	25.0
French West Africa.....	1,562:	-	-	-	-	603:	-	-	-	-	942.1:	-	-	-	-
Madagascar.....	1,207:	1,431:	1,668:	1,700:	-	1,157:	1,176:	1,350:	1,294:	-	1,396.8:	1,682.5:	2,252.2:	2,200.0:	-
Sierra Leone.....	246:	-	-	-	-	1,192:	-	-	-	-	412.3:	-	-	-	-
Total.....	4,396:	7,183:	7,541:	7,565:	7,722:	-	-	-	-	-	4,959.1:	7,742.8:	7,720.1:	7,541.4:	7,967.8

OCEANIA

Australia.....	23:	31:	32:	34:	40:	4,143:	4,042:	4,000:	4,900:	4,750:	95.3:	125.3:	128.0:	166.6:	190.0
Fiji.....	10:	29:	-	-	-	1,940:	1,938:	-	-	-	19.4:	56.2:	-	-	-
Total.....	40:	95:	103:	105:	113:	-	-	-	-	-	121.7:	217.2:	232.0:	271.6:	298.0

World total g/..... 161,648: 174,924: 187,325: 190,381: 197,151:

1/ Crops harvested in Northern Hemisphere countries during the latter part of the year, together with those harvested in Asia principally from November to May, are combined with crops harvested in Southern Hemisphere countries during the first part of the following year. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Statistics of Burma and India in the prewar period are not comparable with those of postwar years. 4/ The area formerly known as French Indochina is now comprised of the Kingdom of Laos, the Kingdom of Cambodia, and the State of Vietnam. 5/ Planted acreage. 6/ Average 1936-37 to 1939-40. 7/ North and South Korea. In the 1935-39 period, production in South Korea averaged about 6,750 million pounds annually. 8/ Excluding Communist China, North Korea, and U.S.S.R. Prewar totals are not strictly comparable with those of postwar years.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of United States Foreign Service officers, results of office research, and other information.

Extensive acreage increases occurred in India and Pakistan. While some of the increase in India's crop was due to more fertilizer being applied to rice as well as to the adoption of better cultural practices, the primary factor responsible for greater production has been the exceptionally good weather throughout the growing season. This is the second year that such conditions have existed, and the production must be considered abnormal because of this. Rice acreage increased also in Indochina, Indonesia, Malaya, Philippines, the Republic of Korea (south Korea), Taiwan and Thailand.

Total production in the 3 major exporting countries, Burma, Thailand, and Indochina, is estimated at 45.1 billion pounds, or 3.3 billion pounds larger than in 1952-53. The main rice crop of Indonesia has just been planted. Unless the unusually favorable rice weather of last year is repeated, however, the crop of that country probably will not attain the high yields of 1953.

Malaya is expected to harvest a record crop. The largest acreage on record was planted in that country, and early in the season prospects appeared favorable for a comparable increase in production. Drought in some areas, however, reduced the yields per acre, and the crop will not be up to original expectations. The Philippines had a good season for rice, and South Korea produced an unusually large harvest.

Estimates of the rice crops of the Northern Hemisphere, notably Europe and North America, are about as indicated in the first survey of world rice production in 1953-54 (see Foreign Crops and Markets, November 16, 1953). Acreage and production of the United States and Egypt now are reported to be slightly larger than in the November survey.

Brazil's rice crop, now beginning to be harvested, is expected to be approximately 600 million pounds larger than the reduced outturn of a year ago. The crops of Colombia and Peru this year are sufficient to permit sizable amounts of rice to be exported. Colombia harvested a record crop, and Peru is also expected to produce a record crop from an increased acreage. Chilean rice acreage declined 8 percent, and production is down to the level of 2 years ago.

Because of the generally favorable conditions for rice production in all areas, present prospects may not be fully realized. While production in importing countries is larger than last year, increased exports of rice are likely because of the recent adjustments in world rice prices. The effect of increased production may perhaps be more pronounced in reducing imports of cereals other than rice in some areas, while net exports of rice may be rising at the same time.

This is one of a series of regularly scheduled reports on world agricultural production approved by the Foreign Agricultural Service Committee on Foreign Crop and Livestock Statistics. It is based in part upon U. S. Foreign Service Reports.

ANGLO-ARGENTINE TRADE
CONTRACT SIGNED

Argentina renewed its agreement to deliver meat and other agricultural products to the United Kingdom in exchange for petroleum products, tin plate and other goods with the signing of a trade protocol February 8. The agreement, to cover the first half of 1954, is an extension of the 1949 Anglo-Argentine trade and Payments Agreement which expires June 30.

Argentina agrees to ship to the United Kingdom 286.5 million pounds of meat. It also agrees to make up in a period of 4 months the 78.4 million-pound deficit which accrued during the preceding trading period. Prices are to be the same as for the previous year. Argentina is to ship wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley, wool, hides, pelts, oil-seed meals and cakes and cotton fiber up to a value of £ 31.8 million and fruits, honey, canned ham and meat extract up to £ 1.2 million.

Britain is to supply Argentina with 1,030,000 long tons of crude oil 1,000,000 tons of fuel oil, 400,000 long tons of coal, 13,500 tons of tin-plate and 5,280,000 gallons of aviation gasoline and lubricants. Argentina also agreed to purchase crude drugs, pharmaceuticals, iron and steel, industrial spare parts and accessories, chemicals, minerals, and nonferrous metals up to a value of £ 9.2 million, and so-called nonessential goods worth £ 1.5 million. Argentina agreed to spend in addition £ 10.9 million for the purchase of burlap, rubber, tin, jute, cotton, copper and other things produced outside the United Kingdom but within the sterling area.

The new protocol provides for a trade exchange for the 6-month period equal to approximately half the amounts contemplated in the agreement ending December 31, 1953. The terms of the new agreement are approximately the same as the old one, as reported in Foreign Crops and Markets, January 19, 1953. The protocol does not include textiles and automobiles which the United Kingdom is anxious to sell to Argentina.

Scheduled deliveries of meat to the United Kingdom, excluding the 78.4 million pound deficit, are as follows in millions of pounds: carcass beef 181.4, beef offals 17.9, pork and pork offals 11.2, lamb, mutton and their offals 56.0, canned corned beef 19.3 and canned corned mutton 0.7.

The large beef deficit under the 1953 agreement resulted from a sharp drop in cattle slaughter. This was partly caused by the retention of stock to build up herds depleted by the severe droughts of 1951 and 1952. Exports of beef have fallen off sharply in recent years. Shipments of beef and veal to all countries, which averaged around a billion pounds (carcass weight equivalent) in 1946-50, had declined to 525 million in 1952 and were considerably smaller in 1953. Total exports of frozen lamb and mutton in 1952 amounted to around 100 million pounds, almost half as large as the average for 1946-50. Sheep and lamb slaughter during 1953 was large enough to fill the United Kingdom agreement, allow exports to other countries, and large supplies for home consumption. The pork contract also was filled.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE MEAT CANNING INDUSTRY IN ETHIOPIA

It is reported that a United States canning firm is investigating the possibility of establishing a plant in Ethiopia for the production of canned meat and meat by-products for export. One plant in Asmara, Eritrea, continued to be the only one in the area handling beef in 1953 and exporting frozen and canned meat. This firm has just completed a quick freeze and cold storage plant in the port city of Djibouti, French Somaliland. A British firm had a representative in Ethiopia in the latter part of 1953 investigating the possibility of establishing a factory for canned meat and by-products. Several small firms in Eritrea slaughter hogs, manufacture bacon, hams and cold cuts and handle a limited amount of pork for the export market. One small firm in Ethiopia handling such products, owned by the Emperor, is planning expansion.

There are approximately 20 million cattle in Ethiopia and Eritrea. Native farmers in Ethiopia have little desire to raise livestock for slaughter. Livestock, especially cattle, are signs of their social prestige and financial wealth and there is a tendency to accumulate numbers as long as feed supplies continue adequate. Output from the cattle is low. Disease is a major problem and overgrazing is serious. Home consumption of meats is small and the livestock which are killed are used largely for supplying the food needs of their owners. The improvement of animal production in these tropical areas and a desire to produce animals for slaughter will largely determine the amounts of meat which may be available for export in future years. The sheep population in Ethiopia and Eritrea is estimated at around 19.5 million and there are over 10 million goats. The number of hogs is much smaller. Hides and skins, many of which are from fallen animals or from local slaughter, are important export items.

An Ethiopian firm plans the installation of a modern slaughterhouse in each of the 10 principal cities or towns of Ethiopia. The establishment of these plants has been the subject of negotiations with one of the Ministries of the Government for nearly 2 years. Although the concession contract has not yet been signed there is some possibility of its being approved this year.

It is reported that the meat packing plant in Asmara has a capacity of 900,000 pounds of frozen meat and 1 million pounds of canned meat per month. It can also slaughter sheep, goats and hogs. The new quick-freeze and cold storage plant at Djibouti is capable of quick-freezing 180,000 pounds of meat every 16 hours. Cattle will be shipped live by rail from Ethiopia and slaughtered at the Djibouti municipal slaughterhouse for storage in the new facility. The development of the beef processing facilities followed trial shipments of live cattle to Israel, which proved impractical and costly. Shipments of the firm's meat products to Israel continue to meet occasional opposition from Egyptian authorities. Exports of frozen meat from the Asmara plant during the year ended September 10, 1953 totaled 1.3 million pounds, and exports of canned meat were valued at 2 to 2½ million American dollars.

A meat and vegetable canning plant in the interior of Ethiopia at Harar, which had been set up during the past 2 years. has not proven profitable and has ceased operations.

LONDON WOOL AUCTION PRICES FIRM-ABOVE YEAR AGO

Wool prices for the London auction opening February 22 were not greatly different from the closing week of January 29. Fleece wool, 64's-70's averaged \$1.75 per clean pound compared with \$1.83 for the closing week of the previous sale and \$1.58 a year ago. Fine crossbreds 56's averaged \$1.08, \$1.05 and \$.96 and crossbreds 46's averaged \$.84, \$.82 and \$.61 respectively for the dates given. Thus the downward trend which began in September 1953 has leveled off and now shows considerable firmness with prices above those prevailing in February 1953.

Sales opened with large attendance and widespread competition throughout the week. The principal buyers were British with active support from the Continent.

The future course of prices depend upon a number of unknown factors. There has been a noticeable weakening in primary markets in the last few weeks. As the season progresses the market will have greater supplies to absorb; however, it should be pointed out that both Argentina and Uruguay, with their old stocks liquidated at the beginning of the season, show a tendency toward holding back new-clip wool. This tendency on the part of these 2 countries is partially responsible for the recent firmness in the London Wool Auction.

NETHERLANDS: WORLD'S LARGEST EXPORTER OF FRESH EGGS 1953

In 1953 the Netherlands exported 60 percent of its egg production in the form of fresh eggs and surpassed Denmark to become the world's largest exporter of fresh eggs, according to R. A. Brand, Second Secretary of the Embassy, American Embassy, The Hague. The Netherlands exported 1,644 million fresh eggs in 1953 and 1,398 million in 1952 compared to Denmark's exports of 1,500 million eggs and 1,473 million respectively.

Estimated 1953 production in the Netherlands totaled 2,780 million with commercial delivery of 2,230 million respectively, compared to 2,570 million and 2,200 million during 1952. The relative decrease in sales to the commercial delivery trade as compared to the larger production is partially due to larger direct sales by farmers to consumers and shops. Wholesale prices of eggs declined and closed the 1953 season at approximately 50 cents per dozen.

INDIA'S 1953-54 RAPE AND MUSTARD SEED ACREAGE UP SLIGHTLY

India's 1953-54 rape and mustard seed acreage, as of the first official estimate, was approximately the same as the adjusted first estimate for 1952-53, according to information available to the Foreign Agricultural Service. Past experience has shown that the area reported at the first estimate stage--2,140,000 acres for 1953-54--forms roughly 40 percent of the final acreage. The adjusted first estimate for 1952-53 was reported at 2,130,000 acres.

Increases in the area planted to rape and mustard occurred mainly in Punjab, West Bengal, Bombay and Assam and were due to favorable weather at sowing time. These increases, however, were nearly offset by acreage reductions in Uttar Pradesh, P E P S U (Patiala and East Punjab States Union), and Rajasthan. As of mid-December 1953, the condition of the crop was reported to be generally satisfactory.

U.S. COPRA-COCONUT OIL IMPORTS UP SLIGHTLY IN 1953; COCONUT OIL EXPORTS DROP

United States imports of copra and coconut oil in 1953 aggregated 431,740 short tons copra equivalent, or about 3 percent above the combined imports in the preceding year. Copra imports declined somewhat to 322,508 tons from 325,405 tons in 1952, but this was more than offset by a 14 percent increase in coconut oil imports. Virtually all of the copra and about 90 percent of the coconut oil originated in the Philippines.

Exports of crude and refined coconut oil in 1953, in terms of crude oil, dropped sharply to 6,590 tons, a decline of 66 percent from 1952. About 70 percent of the crude oil exported went to other North American countries, mainly Cuba and Canada, while most of the remaining quantity went to Colombia. The bulk of the refined oil went to Iceland, Canada, Cuba, Venezuela and Colombia.

(See tables on following pages)

U.S. EXPORTS OF COTTONSEED OIL DOWN; COTTONSEED UP IN 1953

United States exports of cottonseed oil in 1953 declined 28 percent from the year before and more than offset a moderate increase in exports of cottonseed. Cottonseed oil exports totaled 38,814 short tons in 1953 against 53,639 tons in 1952 and 31,564 tons in 1951. Cottonseed exports of 13,200 tons, an increase of 17 percent from 1952, were the largest in postwar years. Expressed in terms of cottonseed equivalent, the 1953 shipments aggregated 263,610 tons as compared with 357,330 tons in 1952.

(See tables and continued text on pages 203 and 204)

UNITED STATES: Copra imports by country of origin,
1953 with comparisons

(Short tons)

Country of origin	Average 1935-39	1951	1952 <u>1/</u>	1953 <u>1/</u>
NORTH AMERICA.....	253	-	-	-
ASIA:				
Indonesia.....	3,163	-	-	-
Philippines, Republic of.....	217,620	449,483	<u>2/</u> 322,282	322,398
Other.....	456	-	-	-
Total.....	221,239	449,483	<u>2/</u> 322,282	322,398
AUSTRALIA & OCEANIA:				
Western Pacific Islands.....	-	-	3,123	110
Other.....	8,352	-	-	-
Total.....	8,352	-	3,123	110
Grand total.....	229,844	449,483	<u>2/</u> 325,405	322,508

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Revised

Source: Bureau of the Census.

UNITED STATES: Coconut oil imports by country of origin,
1953 with comparisons

(Short tons)

Country of origin	Average 1935-39	1951	1952 <u>1/</u>	1953 <u>1/</u>
NORTH AMERICA:				
Canada.....	-	17	<u>2/</u> 1	-
Other.....	4	14	1	-
Total.....	4	31	<u>2/</u> 2	-
ASIA:				
Ceylon.....	6	-	-	549
Philippines, Republic of.....	171,347	56,386	<u>2/</u> 60,137	61,725
Total.....	171,353	56,386	<u>2/</u> 60,137	62,274
OTHER.....	1	-	-	<u>3/</u> 6,544
Grand total.....	171,358	56,417	<u>2/</u> 60,139	68,818

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Revised. 3/ 5,804 tons from the Netherlands.

Source: Bureau of the Census.

UNITED STATES: Crude coconut oil exports by country
of destination, 1953 with comparisons

(Short tons)

Country of destination	Average 1935-39	1951	1952 1/	1953 1/
NORTH AMERICA:				
Canada.....	3,080:	2,701:	4,840:	968
Cuba.....	945:	3,170:	2,464:	2,772
Guatemala.....	64:	288:	319:	143
Mexico.....	358:	1,647:	32:	5
Other.....	234:	1,780:	609:	61
Total.....	4,681:	9,586:	8,254:	3,949
SOUTH AMERICA:				
Colombia.....	39:	979:	5,490:	1,592
Ecuador.....	54:	672:	979:	-
Peru.....	14:	295:	208:	30
Venezuela.....	-:	1,901:	43:	-
Other.....	23:	97:	12:	32
Total.....	130:	3,944:	6,732:	1,654
EUROPE:				
Western Germany.....	-:	2,350:	-:	-
Other.....	405:	56:	55:	11
Total.....	405:	2,406:	55:	11
ASIA.....				
4:	403:	-:	-:	-
AFRICA.....				
1:	30:	-:	-:	-
Grand total.....	5,221:	16,369:	15,051:	5,614

UNITED STATES: Refined coconut oil exports by country
of destination, 1953 with comparisons

(Short tons)

Country of destination	Average 1935-39	1951	1952 1/	1953 1/
NORTH AMERICA:				
Canada.....	159:	872:	1,014:	252
Cuba.....	667:	177:	155:	107
Guatemala.....	19:	10:	56:	11
Other.....	152:	34:	76:	3
Total.....	997:	1,093:	1,301:	373
SOUTH AMERICA:				
Colombia.....	7:	275:	1,321:	86
Ecuador.....	6:	190:	72:	28
Peru.....	8:	97:	147:	48
Venezuela.....	-:	900:	56:	94
Other.....	70:	22:	37:	20
Total.....	91:	1,484:	1,633:	276
EUROPE:				
Iceland.....	83:	943:	922:	273
Other.....	630:	3:	8:	-
Total.....	713:	946:	930:	273
ASIA.....				
11:	-:	18:	2	
AUSTRALIA & OCEANIA.....				
82:	-:	-:	-:	-
Grand total.....	1,894:	3,523:	3,882:	924

1/ Preliminary.

Source: Bureau of the Census.

Exports of cottonseed oil to Canada, the most important United States market for this commodity, were 24,819 tons, substantially less than in 1952 but more than twice the 1951 volume. Exports of oil to Mexico of only 941 tons represent a sharp reduction from the 2 preceding years. Western Germany, which took a large quantity of oil in 1950 but none in 1951 and 1952, was the second largest outlet last year with 7,884 tons. As usual, the bulk of the cottonseed--10,377 tons, went to Mexico.

UNITED STATES: Cottonseed exports by country of destination,
1953 with comparisons 1/

(Short Tons)

Country of destination	1950	1951	1952 2/	1953 2/
NORTH AMERICA				
Canada	10	31	20	-
Dominican Republic	364	379	628	2
Mexico	5,718	6,170	8,051	10,377
Nicaragua	148	8	39	142
Other	56	157	229	249
Total	6,296	6,745	8,967	10,770
SOUTH AMERICA	15	3/ 339	6	1,970
EUROPE:				
Greece	121	-	-	1
Italy	15	17	489	32
Other	105	-	2	172
Total	241	17	491	205
ASIA:				
China	1,986	-	-	-
Japan	1,933	-	-	-
Lebanon	6	-	164	15
Syria	337	-	1,544	221
Other	-	51	101	2
Total	4,262	51	1,809	238
AFRICA	-	1	4/	17
Grand total	10,814	7,153	11,273	13,200
1/ Not separately classified from 1923 through 1941. 2/ Preliminary.				
3/ All to Venezuela. 4/ Less than .5 ton.				

Source: Bureau of the Census.

UNITED STATES: Cottonseed oil exports
by country of destination, 1953 with comparisons ^{1/}

(Short tons)

Country of destination	Average 1935-39	1950	1951	1952 ^{2/}	1953 ^{2/}
NORTH AMERICA:					
Canada.....	719	38,480	11,451	31,928	24,819
Cuba.....	363	720	593	477	299
Mexico.....	225	17	7,046	12,904	941
Panama, Republic of.....	237	26	31	7	17
Canal Zone.....	191	463	420	97	56
West Indies.....	51	252	719	3	2
Other.....	40	177	52	266	22
Total.....	1,826	40,135	20,312	45,682	26,156
SOUTH AMERICA:					
Colombia.....	17	2,641	2,774	3,254	790
Ecuador.....	2	199	103	233	78
Peru.....	2	346	35	32	10
Venezuela.....	34	1,193	1,284	1,551	1,413
Other.....	5	-	16	-	7
Total.....	60	4,379	4,217	5,075	2,298
EUROPE:					
Austria.....	^{3/}	1	-	-	-
Belgium and Luxembourg.....	^{4/}	2	-	-	1
Western Germany.....	^{3/} ^{4/}	14,166	-	-	7,884
Iceland.....	⁶	-	12	121	63
Ireland.....	-	695	866	-	-
Netherlands.....	39	474	599	1,276	-
Switzerland.....	111	27	112	-	-
United Kingdom.....	20	-	-	1	-
Other.....	168	7	1	-	-
Total.....	388	15,372	1,590	1,398	7,948
ASIA:					
Japan.....	403	8,065	1,162	360	105
Philippines, Republic of.....	627	3,724	4,042	962	1,285
Other.....	37	52	163	109	995
Total.....	1,067	11,841	5,372	1,431	2,385
AFRICA.....	3	^{4/}	1	45	27
AUSTRALIA AND OCEANIA.....	3	60	72	8	-
Grand total.....	3,347	71,787	31,564	53,639	38,814

^{1/} Crude and refined oil in terms of crude. ^{2/} Preliminary. ^{3/} Austria included with Germany. ^{4/} Less than .5 ton.

Source: Bureau of the Census.

U.S. EXPORTS OF PEANUTS INCREASE; PEANUT OIL DOWN SHARPLY

United States exports of peanuts in 1953 rose sharply from 1952, but exports of peanut oil decreased to an almost insignificant level. Sales of shelled nuts totaled 11,511 short tons against 562 tons in 1952, although exports of unshelled nuts decreased by nearly one-half to 353 tons. The most significant decrease, however, occurred in peanut oil exports which dropped to 293 tons compared with 7,575 tons in 1952 and 31,969 tons in 1951. In terms of unshelled nuts, the combined 1953 exportation totaled 18,630 tons, or about one-third less than the comparable 1952 aggregate of 27,615 tons.

The increase in shipments of shelled peanuts was due mainly to purchases by France and Norway of 7,548 and 2,338 tons, respectively, as neither country took significant quantities in 1952. In contrast, exports of peanut oil to European countries, which took 60 percent of the 1952 exports, were nil last year. The overall decrease in exports of peanut products in the past 2 years is partly a reflection of stock accumulations in purchasing countries and the increasing world availabilities of other oleaginous materials.

United States imports of 766 tons of peanut oil in 1953, mainly from Argentina, were the first such imports since 1949.

UNITED STATES: Peanut exports by country of destination, 1953 with comparisons

(Short tons)

Country of destination	1951	1952 1/	1953 1/	1951	1952 1/	1953 1/
	UNSHELLED			SHELLED		
North America:						
British West Indies.....	69:	90:	57:	15:	17:	19
Canada.....	1,395:	470:	179:	538:	164:	93
Cuba.....	37:	2:	3:	118:	17:	14
Other.....	82:	89:	62:	108:	117:	139
Total.....	1,583:	651:	301:	779:	315:	265
South America.....	1:	2/	6:	81:	111:	106
Europe:						
Western Germany.....	-	-	30:	1,112:	-	-
Italy.....	-	-	-	6,754:	-	-
Norway.....	-	-	-	2,237:	2/	2,338
Switzerland.....	-	-	-	7,072:	16:	31
Other.....	3:	-	-	45:	58:3/	8,687
Total.....	3:	-	30:	17,220:	74:	11,056
Other.....	-	-	16:	4/6,915:	62:	84
Grand total.....	1,587:	651:	353:	24,995:	562:	11,511
1/ Preliminary. 2/ Less than .5 ton. 3/ 7,548 tons to France. 4/ 6,856 to Formosa.						

Source: Bureau of the Census.

UNITED STATES: Peanut oil exports by country of destination,
1953 with comparisons 1/

(Short tons)

Country of destination	1951	1952 <u>2/</u>	1953 <u>2/</u>
<u>North America:</u>			
Canada.....	4,238	791	252
Cuba.....	581	551	1
Other.....	9	362	3
Total.....	4,828	1,704	256
<u>South America:</u>	790	977	30
<u>Europe</u>			
Belgium-Luxembourg.....	9,875	3,349	-
Western Germany.....	1,279	-	-
Italy.....	579	-	-
Netherlands.....	3,191	1,217	-
Switzerland.....	7,058	130	-
Other.....	3,472	118	-
Total.....	25,454	4,814	-
<u>Asia:</u>	516	43	7
<u>Africa:</u>	367	30	-
<u>Australia and Oceania:</u>	14	7	-
Grand total.....	31,969	7,575	293
<u>1/</u> Crude and refined in terms of crude. <u>2/</u> Preliminary.			

Source: Bureau of the Census.

EGYPT RAISES COTTON
BUYING AND SELLING PRICES

Prices to be paid by the Egyptian Government to cotton growers for the 1954-55 crop will be slightly higher than those for the 1953-54 crop, according to a decree of February 23 reported by J. G. Diamond, Agricultural Attache, American Embassy, Cairo. The government had previously announced that the entire 1954-55 crop must pass through the hands of the Egyptian Cotton Commission as was the case last year. The principal modification in the regulations this year is that last year's system of slightly increasing the prices as the season progresses to avoid an early glutting of the market facilities will be abandoned.

The new buying price schedule with previous schedules for comparison are shown below:

EGYPT: Prices paid by the government for Good grade at Alexandria

Variety	1954-55		1953-54 a/		1952-53	
	Tallaris	Cents per	Tallaris	Cents per	Tallaris	Cents per
	per Kantar:	pound	per kantar:	pound	per Kantar:	pound
Karnak.....	62.00	35.95	58.00	33.46	67.50	38.94
Menoufi.....	58.00	33.63	55.00	31.73	65.00	37.50
Giza 30.....	56.00	32.47	53.00	30.58	63.00	36.35
Ashmouni.....	53.00	30.73	50.00	28.85	60.00	34.62

a/ Effective August 1 to November 30, 1953. Increased by 1 tallari for December and January purchases and an additional 1 tallari for purchases during February-July 1954.

Prices at which the government will sell cotton from the 1954-55 crop to exporters and buyers for local mills are also being increased. These selling prices during most of 1953-54 were based on New York futures by using the near-month futures quotation each day for Middling 15/16-inch and adding 30 percent for Karnak and 5 percent for Ashmouni with a schedule of premiums and discounts for Egyptian grades. These percentages are being raised to 40 percent and 12.5 percent for 1954-55 cotton and the premiums and discounts have been raised at frequent intervals in recent months, the last one was effective on February 22.

EGYPT: Government selling prices for cotton a/

Variety	Prices on January 8, 1954			Prices on February 5, 1954		
	In tallaris per kantar			In tallaris per kantar		
	Good	Good to Fully Good:	Fully Good:	Good	Good to Fully Good:	Fully Good:
Karnak.....	63.02	67.02	72.02	67.07	72.07	77.07
Menoufi.....	62.02	65.02	69.02	67.07	70.07	74.07
Giza 30.....	58.59	61.59	64.59	63.25	67.25	70.25
Ashmouni.....	52.59	57.59	60.59	56.25	62.25	66.25
Variety	In cents per pound			In cents per pound		
Karnak.....	36.36	38.67	41.55	38.69	41.58	44.46
Menoufi.....	35.78	37.51	39.82	38.69	40.42	42.73
Giza 30.....	33.80	35.53	37.26	36.49	38.80	40.53
Ashmouni.....	30.34	33.22	34.96	32.45	35.91	38.22

a/ These prices do not include export taxes (see World Cotton Prices published weekly by the Foreign Agricultural Service). Prices quoted by exporters are not subject to control and are somewhat higher than those shown here.

The system of "Import Entitlement Accounts" is still in effect whereby a cotton exporter may accept up to 75 percent of the proceeds for exported cotton in the form of credit in the country receiving the cotton. These credits may be used for importing merchandise from that country without restriction but most of them are actually sold to importers in Egypt at varying premiums thus enabling cotton exporters to discount their prices, if necessary, to meet competition abroad. Quotations of discounts on February 5, 1954, for cotton sold for foreign currencies were 6.25 percent for dollars, 5.75 percent for Deutsch marks, 3.65 percent for sterling, and 2.20 percent for sterling in India.

Cotton ginnings as reported through January 1954 for the 1953-54 crop indicate that the government's second estimate of 1,260,000 bales (of 500 pounds gross) may be too low. The last estimate is usually released early in June. Ginnings through January amounted to 1,173,000 bales.

Ginning records for previous years show that in 10 of the past 13 years, ginnings after January 31 ranged from 360,000 to 715,000 bales. The lowest of the other three figures was 195,000 bales. The above records indicate the possibility of a final ginning figure of at least 1,370,000 bales and probably higher. The 1952-53 crop was 2,047,000 bales, including 921,000 of extra long staple (mostly Karnak), 274,000 of medium long staple (mostly Giza 30), and 809,000 of Ashmouni and Zagora.

Ginnings to January 31 include Ashmouni 393,000 bales, Karnak 366,000, Giza 30, 328,000, Zagora 38,000, and Menoufi 16,000. It is apparent that production of extra long and long staple varieties this year was little more than half of that of a year ago, while production of medium long (1-1/4 to 1-3/8 inches) staple Giza 30 was increased by 75,000 bales or more.

Export business in recent months has been considerably better than that of a year ago except for the month of August 1952. Some slow-down is expected in coming months, however, because of reduced stocks and increases in prices asked. Exports between September 1, 1953, and February 3, 1954, were reported by private sources in Egypt at about 550,000 bales (of 500 pounds) against about 450,000 for a similar period a year ago. Official statistics are available monthly but only through November 1953 as shown below. Most of the increase in exports was in Ashmouni. Exports of Ashmouni and Zagora to the United Kingdom September-January 1953-54 totaled about 60,000 bales compared with only 4,000 a year ago. The only other significant changes during the two periods were in exports of Karnak and Menoufi to India from 29,000 bales in 1952-53 to 46,000 in 1953-54 and to the United States a decline from 39,000 to 17,000 bales.

EGYPT: Cotton exports by countries of destination;
averages 1935-39 and 1945-49; annual 1951 and 1952;
August-November 1952 and 1953

(Equivalent bales of 500 pounds gross)

Country of destination	Year beginning August 1					
	Averages		1951	1952	Aug. - Nov.	
	1935-39	1945-49			1952	1953
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
Austria.....1/	23.7:	2/	9.5:	34.4:	4.4:	4.1
Belgium-Luxembourg.....	17.8:	17.0:	6.8:	21.8:	2.6:	8.9
Czechoslovakia.....	49.9:	52.5:	36.6:	58.6:	12.5:	5.4
France.....	238.7:	161.9:	112.5:	291.2:	39.2:	63.8
Germany.....	147.2:	2/	69.5:	127.6:	24.4:	40.8
Hungary.....	18.3:	2/	22.9:	26.8:	6.1:	9.1
Italy.....	105.2:	153.8:	112.7:	170.1:	38.4:	36.9
Netherlands.....	5.5:1/	39.5:	10.0:	47.2:	3.5:	9.0
Poland.....	31.8:	16.2:	8.0:	27.2:	3:	3/
Rumania.....4/	47.7:	2/	34.9:	4.6:	30.9:	1.7
Spain.....	25.1:	25.4:	62.2:	66.4:	8.8:	14.9
Sweden.....	12.8:	17.0:	2.0:	17.7:	.2:	2.9
Switzerland.....	71.5:	33.4:	28.1:	67.5:	13.0:	24.4
United Kingdom.....	592.3:	367.5:	68.3:	77.7:	16.2:	58.7
Yugoslavia.....	2/	2/	2.0:	17.6:	1.5:	7.2
China.....	24.2:	2/	16.5:	60.9:	.3:	12.3
India.....	98.8:	255.8:	110.9:	213.7:	36.5:	33.1
Japan.....	143.4:	2/	40.3:	84.6:	4.5:	32.2
United States.....	49.5:	89.1:	92.3:	84.4:	.2:	13.9
Soviet Union.....	2/	1/ 129.4:	38.5:	104.2:	.4:	.0
Other Countries.....	38.9:	82.4:	23.7:	123.0:	12.0:	28.7
Total.....	1,742.3:	1,450.9:	908.3:	1,727.2:	255.9:	408.0
1/ 3-year average. 2/ Included in "Other countries." 3/ Less than 500 bales.						
4/ 4-year average.						

Source: Monthly Summary of the Foreign Trade of Egypt and official reports.

